

sometimes ruddy at the ridge, or (2) uniform blackish, or (3) dark brown, uniform or with whitish flecks.

Valves rather strong, slightly beaked when unworn, the posterior (sutural) margins straight or slightly concave. Intermediate valves rather rounded where they join the girdle, scalloping the inner border of the latter; not distinctly divided into areas. Lateral areas hardly or not raised (the diagonal being indistinct) *evenly sculptured with minute, equal granules*. Central areas also evenly sculptured throughout with similar granules, slightly finer on the ridge. End valves with the same equal sculpture, the tail valve with the mucro central and a little projecting.

Interior light blue, with darker stains at bases of the sutural laminae and behind the rather strong blue-white valve callus. Sinus and sutural laminae as in *Hartwegii*. Slits in valve i, 8; valves ii-vii, 1-1; valve viii, 11; teeth of end valves blunt, thick, but not distinctly bilobed. All teeth longer than the narrow, porous eaves.

Girdle narrow, black or with small whitish spots, leathery, very minutely papillose.

Length 23, breadth 11 mm. (type; San Francisco).

Length 12½, breadth 7 mm. (Bolinás specimen).

Habitat, San Francisco, Bolinas, Purissima, San Mateo Co., Monterey, with typical *Hartwegii*.

Specimens from the first three localities were collected by Mr. W. J. Raymond, who has seen them from Monterey also.

This is a longer species than *T. dentiens* Gld., with heavier valves, less apparent diagonal, and much longer, thicker teeth. It differs from *T. Hartwegii* (to use Mr. Raymond's words) in being (a) "narrower and smaller than southern *Hartwegii* (Monterey to San Diego) with which alone I have been able to compare them from the material at hand; (b) the color of the inside is lighter blue than in *Hartwegii*; (c) I cannot make out the warty sculpture, which you emphasize in the description of *Hartwegii*." Moreover, *the teeth are much longer than in Hartwegii*, from which the finer, even granulation well distinguishes *T. Raymondi*.

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#### NOTICES OF NEW JAPANESE MOLLUSKS.

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BY H. A. PILSBRY.

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*Clausilia* (*Stereophædusa*) *Stearnsii* n. sp.

Shell elongated, regularly tapering, the next to the last and the

last whorl widest, the latter hardly contracted below; moderately solid, closely, lightly striated, the striae wanting on the earlier whorls, more distinct and spaced on the latter part of the last whorl. Color opaque purplish-brown. Whorls 12-13, but slightly convex, separated by a shallow, simple suture. Aperture contained  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{3}{8}$  times in length of shell; peristome reflexed, whitish, slightly thickened, not adnate; superior lamella strong, extending to the lip-edge; inferior lamella deep-seated, parallel to the superior, invisible from the front; subcolumellar lamella extending to lip-edge, bounded by grooves; palatal plicæ two, the upper one long, second rather short, with a thin white subvertical callus below it, which is strengthened below into a low bar.

Alt. 31, greatest diameter of last whorl above aperture 5 mill.

Alt. 26, greatest diameter of last whorl above aperture 5 mill.

Yaeyama (Okinawa), Loo Choo Is. (Fr. Stearns).

Believing this species to be new, I sent examples to Prof. Dr. O. Boettger, the great authority on these shells, and received the following emphatic confirmation of my opinion: "Die *Clausilia* von Okinawa ist ohne jeden Zweifel n. sp. Es ist eine *Stereophadusa* und steht in der Mitte zwischen *japonica* Crosse und *brevior* v. Mts."

No similar form has hitherto been reported from the Liu Kiu group, the nearest allies of the species being Japanese. It is named in honor of my friend FREDERICK STEARNS of Detroit, who has contributed so largely to our knowledge of the Japanese fauna. The specimens vary considerable in length, but not in other characters.

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#### GENERAL NOTES.

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MR. WM. B. MARSHALL, who has been doing good work in the department of Zoology of the New York State Museum (Albany), has accepted the chair of Biology in Lafayette College, Easton, Penna.

The peculiar shell described in the June NAUTILUS as *Perostylus*, proves to be the larval form of *Fusus probosciferus*. A paper on the subject will appear in the September number.